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SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE WAR!

The Latest Reports.

THE CARNAGE AT PARIS

About to Commence.

A RECENT ENGAGEMENT.

Slight French Success.

CLAIMS FOR INDEMNITY.

[By Telegram to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FROM FRANCE.

A BRILLIANT SORTIE.

AMIENS, October 6.—On Monday the French made a brilliant sortie from Soissons, drove back the Prussians a considerable distance, burned their supplies and shelter, and having effected these exploits, retired within the Soissons garrison.

MOVEMENTS OF THE GERMANS.

Another column of Germans, marching to Fontainebleau, was ambushed, routed and driven back with serious loss to Chailley. The Germans now occupy Beauvois in strong force, and are threatening Rouen.

The column which lately took Clermont may also attempt a movement in this direction.

REPORTED FRENCH VICTORY.

TOURS, October 6.—The battle which occurred near Montargis on the 4th, has been productive of important results. The Prussians were defeated and forced to retreat. The position taken by the French was one that necessitated the evacuation of Pithiviers by the enemy. The Prussians abandoned that position in great confusion, leaving behind their camp equipage, a large amount of forage, etc., were left behind, all of which fell into the hands of the French.

PREPARATIONS FOR BOMBARDING PARIS COMPLETE.

TOURS, October 6.—News has been received here that the Prussians have now completed all arrangements for shelling and bombarding Paris. Guns and mortars are in position. The spirit of the population, however, is undaunted, and they are determined that the garrisons are prepared at any moment to second such an attack as the forces outside the French lines may make. They are fully aware that some time must elapse ere an offensive movement can be made, and they use delay in drilling and arming.

SITUATION AT LYONS.

At Lyons, in view of the Prussian approach, military precautions are being taken. The surrounding heights are fortified and occupied by regular troops.

The Government is taking measures to insure Normandy against devastation by sending there a line of the Mobile Guard.

SCARE AT HAVRE.

An American frigate that entered Havre created a scare in existing. The people supposed it was the enemy bombarding the town.

MOVEMENT OF THE REDS.

At Lyons the Reds seem determined to organize a movement. They have had a meeting at which they resolved to march upon Versailles, 100,000 strong, and kill the royal persons. It is expected that the Government will at once take measures to stop these manifestations.

COMBAT AT SOISSONS.

ST. QUENTIN, October 5, via TOURS, October 6.—There was a combat yesterday near Soissons and prisoners say two regiments of the army of the Duke of Mecklenburg Schwerin were engaged in the action.

A report from Gen. Bigone, forwarded from Tours, shows a decided success was achieved yesterday by the French troops under his command.

KILLING BY STEAM—WHAT NEXT?

TOURS, October 6.—It is asserted that an engineer of Lyons has constructed a steam battering ram of formidable yet unknown. No news from Paris.

A SUCCESSFUL ENGAGEMENT FOR THE FRENCH.

TOURS, October 6.—Gen. Bigon reports from Chevilly, Wednesday, that he had reconnoitered towards Toury with three brigades of cavalry and artillery and a large force of Bavarians. He encountered the villages, took five Bavarian prisoners and some guns. Bourgeyre's brigade turned the village on the right, and the enemy's cavalry, five regiments strong, supported by two thousand infantry, were obliged to retreat precipitately towards Paris. The French pursued them three hours' march beyond Toury. Gen. Bigon reports of the presence there of the forces of Prince Albert of Saxe Meiningen and of Prince Albert of Prussia, a drove of cattle was captured by the French.

FROM LONDON.

THE SITUATION AT PARIS.

LONDON, October 6.—Late advices from Paris state that there is much plundering there.

All the bridges on the railroads and highways to the west of Paris have been mined, and are to be blown up as the Prussians advance.

Beauvois, forty-one miles northwest of Paris, has been made a great victualing centre by the Germans.

The Prussian preparations for the bombardment of Paris are nearly complete.

The presence of Bismarck in Europe is denied.

A battalion of Garde Mobile, raised in the department of Seine et Oise, and known as the Duke Pitaquin, is mentioned as having distinguished itself by its steadiness and gallantry before the enemy.

THE CATHEDRAL AT STRASBURG.

It is denied that the Strasburg cathedral escaped serious damage by the late bombardment. Persons who have just arrived from there report that the edifice suffered severely.

NAPOLEON'S ABDICATION ACTIVE.

LONDON, October 6.—The adherents of the French Emperor are very active in England. They are in constant communication with Chiselhurst. They go to Chiselhurst quite frequently to confer with the Emperor. Rumors that the Pretender is now in France, and that the movement in favor of Napoleon are repeated, and some persons even go so far as to assert that the Empress Eugenie is there, co-operating in the establishment of *Le Nouveau*, Imperial newspaper here.

FROM PARIS—VIGOROUS DEFENSIVE MEASURES.

LONDON, October 6.—Letters from Paris announce that the greatest confidence is felt there in the experience and abilities of Gen. Ripley. The Parisians claim that the Prussians will find very cutting Paris.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—Gen. Trochuy is commanding the French army now collecting between Lyons and the south of France.

Five hundred houses were destroyed in Strasburg by the bombardment. Only a number of persons rendered homeless in ten thousand. Subscriptions for relief are general throughout Germany.

King Frederick Charles and the Sixth Prussian corps are at Versailles on Wednesday. Headquarters were subsequently established at that place.

BOMBARDING AT MONTMEDY.

CHARLEVILLE, Oct. 5, via TOURS, Oct. 6.—Considerable cannonading was heard this morning near Montmedy.

FROM GERMANY.

INVESTMENT OF PARIS COMPLETE.

BERLIN, October 6.—Advices from the King's headquarters at Versailles and from the forces at Melun represent that the Prussian line of circumvallation has been established around Paris perfectly. The field telegraph now brings all points into communication with Versailles, and the preparations for attacking the fortifications and shelling the city have been completed. The siege *trains* from Perrieres and Toul are being planted in the redoubts at Gonesse, Villejuif and Mt. Cloud.

THE GERMAN FORCES.

A dispatch from Hamburg says that the Prussians have made immense reinforcements during the past few days. The object of these reinforcements is to be able to resist any sortie that the desperate forces in Paris may make. The city cannot hold out much longer. Most of the food supplies have been cut off. The people are suffering for want of food. The losses on both sides were small.

RENOVATIONS IN PROGRESS.

Later dispatches from Hamburg confirm the previous announcement of the completion of the negotiations with the Governments of Bavaria and Wurtemberg, and the entry of the German States, for the purpose of war, with the North and South German Bund. Bavaria and Wurtemberg are subsidiary, and have promised to King William's demands, as stated in Versailles.

(N. Y. Herald Special.)

INDEMNITY FROM FRANCE—PRIVATE PUBLICITY IN TIME OF WAR.

BERLIN, October 6.—King William sanctions the demand made by the Germans who were expelled from France, that the money which they have left in the banks of the French cities towns also require special guarantees, sorting that, although the vast wealth and capture, the salary to the keepers of trade through their confidentiary relations to foreign harbors was great. It is one of the glories of France has placed himself in opposition to the progress of civilization in taking animal property on the high seas, and to carry on the war by sea in order to injure the commerce of the universal neighbors to the principles of freedom of private property in time of war under all conditions.

Other Cable Dispatches.

ITALY.

POPE'S MONTHLY STIPEND.

FLORENCE, October 6.—The Pope has accepted his monthly stipend of fifty thousand crowns which was tendered him from the treasury of the Italian Government.

ROME, October 6.—The *Gazette Del Popolo*, states the Pope has monthly received 50,000 scudi. The order was countersigned by the Junta.

FLORENCE, October 6.—Segnior Sella has remitted to the Pope 50,000 crowns, the amount of his civil list for the current month.

ENGLAND.

OCEAN CABLE OUT OF ORDER.

LONDON, October 6.—One of the Anglo-American cables is again injured near New Foundland. The company has a repair steamer on the line. American vessel and it is hoped the cable will be in good working order in a few days.

AUSTRIA.

ELECTIONS ORDERED.

PRAGUE, Oct. 6.—The Emperor Francis Joseph has promulgated a decree ordering direct elections to be held in Bohemia immediately for Deputies to Reichsrath.

MARINE NEWS.

HAMBURG, October 6.—The steamers of the Hamburg-American line are being used for the detention of Prussian deserters.

LONDON, October 6.—The iron clad steamer Negaard Armand is cruising in the channel near New Haven.

QUEBEC, October 6.—The steamship, Cassian, arrived from Liverpool to-day.

GLASGOW, October 6.—The steamship, Iowa, from New York, is off Moville this morning.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, October 6.—Consols 24@24¼, Reads quiet; 5-20's, '62, 91½; do. 65's, 90¾; do. 67's, 89¾; 10-40's, 85. Stocks steady; Erie, 18, Illinois, 83½; Western, 26¾.

LIVERPOOL, October 6.—Cotton quiet; middling upland, 8½@8¾d, middling Orleans, 8¾@9d. Breadstuffs are firmer; with sales of red western at 9s 6d. Flour, 22s 6d. Corn, 31s 6d. Barley, 5s. Corn, 31s; little but Danubian offered. Pork, 80s. Beef, 98s. Lard, 2s 10d. Cheese, 64s. Cumberland middles, 48s. Short rib middles, 45s.

ANTWERP, October 6.—Petroleum heavy.

NEW YORK CITY.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 6, 1870.

DEATH OF AN EDITOR.

Mr. Hewitt Van Buren, for two years past of the New York *Leader*, died yesterday morning after a brief illness. He was about thirty years of age, and leaves a wife and one child. Mr. Van Buren, previous to his connection with the *Leader*, was associated with the *World*, and various newspapers in this and other States. He was President of the Latus Club, composed of professional men, and last evening the rooms of the Association, in Irving Place, were heavily draped in mourning. Mr. Van Buren was much esteemed by his associates, only a few days ago he visited his post apparently in the enjoyment of good health.

INDUCMAN TREATMENT BY SPANIARDS.

An account of the shocking treatment of Cuban exiles in Havana, by the Spanish troops is in correspondence from that city. On the 4th ult. twenty prisoners, all women and children, reached Havana by railway and were led from the depot to the jail under guard, and all of them, even children only five and six years old, being tightly pinioned by their arms. At the head of the procession marched two handsome young ladies, eighteen years of age, and both handcuffed. One was a daughter of General Modesto Cespedes, the other a daughter of General Figueredo, recently garrotted in Santiago. The ladies were all members of the best families on the island, and their pinioned arms were tures passed through the street a Spanish mob jeered and threw mud them, and in some instances attempted violence.

The Great Fair at St. Louis.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 6.—This has been the great day of the fair. According to custom the Mayor, Governor, President, Secretary of State and other officers were closed, and business generally suspended, in order to give everybody an opportunity to see the exhibition, which has commenced with unprecedented success.

The weather is perfect. The crowd early morning till three P. M. a steady stream of vehicles thronged the streets. The railroad companies made extraordinary preparations for accommodation, and a large number on the grounds during the afternoon to various city entered at one hundred to one hundred and fifty thousand. So much crowd was ever on the grounds before.

The great feature of the day was the grand prize of $2,000 for trotting horses, free to all—one thousand to first horse, two hundred and fifty to second, one hundred to third. Three were entered, comprising many of the best horses in the West, but only seven started. The first prize was won by Pilot Temple; second by Lucy, third by Lady Thorn. The time was the fastest trotting horses, free to all—one thousand to first horse, two hundred and fifty to second, one hundred to third. Three were entered, comprising many of the best horses in the West, but only seven started. The first prize was won by Pilot Temple; second by Lucy, third by Lady Thorn. The time was the fastest ever made in the amphitheatre, three hundred and sixty feet in diameter and five hundred and seventy-five feet around the track. The ring is the finest built, and every standing space in the amphitheatre occupied. Intense excitement prevailed on the ground, and the enthusiasm of the crowd, and no such scene was ever witnessed in America. Fully 60,000 people eagerly watched the operations.

Another notable feature in the ring were nearly thirty thorough bred stallions, embracing some of the most celebrated in the country, which attracted about the same attention as the contest of speed. The first premium for the best stallion, four years old and upward, was awarded to Lexington, owned by J. J. O'Fallon; second, $150, by Harrah, owned by John Harrah, Lancaster, Ohio; third, by

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1870

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIIId DISTRICT.
JAMES G. BLAINE, Pittsburgh.
COMMISSIONER, XXIIId DISTRICT.
BENEDICT McJUNKIN.
STATE SENATOR.
GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY.
D. H. WHITE, Sewickley.
JOHN H. EBER, Pittsburgh.
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.
JOHN S. ROSS, Pittsburgh.
HUGH G. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
PROTHONOTARY.
JOSEPH ROSS, Pittsburgh.
COMMISSIONER.
JOHN A. SCOTT, Allegheny.
CORONER.
J. G. WEST, Pittsburgh.
JURY COMMISSIONER.
JOHN YOUNG, Jr., Robinson Township.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.
THOMAS VARNER, Baldwin township.

REPUBLICAN TICKETS.

The tickets will be ready for delivery to authorized persons on and after to-day. Apply at Headquarters, (old GAZETTE building) Fifth avenue.

PETROLEUM, 50@52½.

BONDS at Frankfort, 94@.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113@113¼.

HON. DUDLEY SWOPE will address the citizens of Wilkinsburg at the Republican meeting to be held this evening.

OUT of fourteen names published in the *Commercial* yesterday by the Reformers, as a Vigilance Committee in a Pittsburgh ward, thirteen are Republicans and one Democrat.

OPENING AND CLOSING ELECTIONS.—The 16th section of the Registry law requires all elections to open between the hours of 6 and 7 A. M. and close at 7 P. M. A prompt opening will thus enable many workingmen to vote before 7 o'clock A. M.

WE were in error in announcing that Hon. P. C. Shannon was prevented from addressing his fellow citizens on Wednesday evening on account of the death of Mrs. Ihmsen, his mother-in-law. That excellent lady is not dead, but it was Mr. Charles Ihmsen, a relative, who died on Tuesday evening.

VOTERS!—*Take your tax receipts and naturalization papers with you to the polls.* The Democrats and bogus "Reformers" intend to play the obstructive game, next Tuesday, and challenge every Republican vote. Go prepared for them. Take your tax receipts and naturalization papers with you. Then all challenges will be in vain, and time will not be wasted. There is perfect harmony of action between the bolters and Democrats, and we must be prepared to meet their action promptly.

WHERE a man's right to vote is doubtful, there is no wrong in challenging him; but where challenges are made of men whose right to vote is unquestioned and unquestionable, simply to annoy and obstruct, the act is unjustifiable and should be resented as an affront. In all such cases, *mark the challenger*, in your memory. He will turn up some day as a beggar of votes, and may learn then, if he does not now, that it is an unprofitable business to deliberately throw obstacles in the way of legal voters.

ONCE UPON A TIME a man named JOHN STON ran as a volunteer candidate in this county for the Senate. John B. Butler advocated his election in the *Statesman* of that day, and in order to show how popular he was, and how sure of election, published a list of Vigilance Committees containing a thousand names. The list looked very formidable, indeed; as formidable, in fact, as Brigham's list of "Reform" vigilance committees; but when the day of election came JOHNSTON had only 786 votes! His vigilance committees went back on him, and that will be the way with Brigham's Committees. He will get fewer votes than he has names on his committees. He can call spirits from the vasty deep, but they will not come.

THE GAME OF IMPOSITION AND FRAUD on the part of the leaders of the "Reform" movement goes on without cessation. The last trick is to publish the names of Regular Republicans on their Vigilance Committees, in order to give them a respectable appearance. In the lists so far published we recognize the names of numerous Republicans who we *know*, will vote the Regular Republican ticket. Most probably the "Reform" leaders know it too; but they laugh also, the reluctance of most men to appear in print protesting against such a use of their names, and calculating upon this, they have ventured to use the names of many men who will vote the Regular Republican ticket when the day of election comes.

THE *Commercial* sees in the distance the utter and entire defeat of the Third Party. Already it deems it the wisest course, to take time by the forelock, and anticipate Negley's election. In its issue of yesterday it takes the first step and tells the citizens of the county that there is great danger of a Democratic Congressman being elected in the XXIIId District. It seemingly deplores the result and endeavors to gain votes for Frew by saying he is the stronger man. But to guard against what it knows will be its humiliator, it urges on the citizens if they think Negley better than Frew by all means to make haste to say so. We do not know Mr. Frew in this contest. His strength is absolutely trifling. He is kept in the field for the benefit of the Democracy, and these articles are put in the *Commercial* for something to point to, in the utter defeat it knows is coming. The question is not between Negley and Frew, but between Negley and Hopkins.

THE *Commercial* calls the Republican party a body of braggarts. That is what the Democracy called us when we started out to whip the rebels. As far as the game of "brag" is concerned, and to which the *Commercial* has given a double headed leader, we have only to say that with its usual intelligence it informs its readers in one sentence that Frew will be elected, Republicans pouring in on all sides, etc., and in another it states no man can tell how the Republicans are going to vote. Which of the two is correct? They don't exactly agree, but the *Commercial* has not been particular on that point since it entered the campaign. There is no difficulty in telling how the politicians intend to vote. They have a record they are proud of, and are not afraid to acknowledge their position. With regard to their party, it may be difficult for the *Commercial* to make an estimate, by reason of the fact that much time is expended hunting them up. They cannot be many, when five dollars a head is offered for men to stand at the polls to distribute Third Party Tickets.

LOOK OUT FOR BOGUS TICKETS.

We saw yesterday several bogus Republican tickets with the name of Joseph Walton substituted for one of the Republican nominees for Assembly. Examine your ticket carefully, and see that you are voting the whole ticket. If this be the reform we have heard these gentlemen talk so much about, woe be unto the people!

WATCH THE TICKET TABLES!

Last year, the regular Republican tickets fell, by mischance, in several districts, into the hands of men who hid them on the day of election, and substituted tickets with the Temperance candidate's name for Commissioner inserted. In that way many Republicans were unwittingly imposed upon and made to vote contrary to their wishes. This must be avoided this year. See to it that your tickets go into reliable hands, and watch the tables closely, guarding vigilantly against the abstracting of our tickets and the substitution of others. The ticket tables in each district must be jealously and zealously guarded, and voters must be protected from imposition. The enemy is ashamed of the colors under which he began to sail, and is now trying to float under *ours*. The posters of the "Reformers" are printed simply "Republican" ticket. By this false pretence they hope to deceive some. The true and only Republican ticket is the one at the head of our columns. All else are bogus.

THE SORT OF TARIFF MEN THEY ARE!

The following strong and unequivocal Tariff resolution was handed by R. H. Kerr, Esq., to the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions in the late Democratic County Convention. *The resolution was not reported* by the Committee, but one was substituted in its place, weak and puerile enough to satisfy any Free Trader. *That* was the Convention which nominated James H. Hopkins, and Mr. Hopkins has the credit of suppressing the one and substituting the other. If they had been real Tariff men, or if Hopkins had had any inclination that way, this resolution would not have been suppressed. Here it is:

Resolved, That the wealth of a nation depends on the industry of the laboring masses; that country is best and most prosperous where labor commands the highest reward. The law making power of our America should act with fidelity to the people by adjusting the Tariff laws to place the balance of trade on this side of the water, and against all foreign competition, as money made and expended here produces wealth and gives labor for our people.

WHO WAS THE BEST SOLDIER?

The *Commercial* claims votes for Frew on account of his military record. If *that* is any ground of claim, how much better is Negley's claim than Frew's?

Negley went into the service at the beginning and stayed until its end. Frew went in as a Major of militia and stayed *fifteen days!*

Negley not only served during the war, but was in numerous battles and rendered valuable and effective service. Frew never smelt powder, never saw the enemy, and never got beyond the military experience of the King of France, who first marched up the hill and then marched down again.

Negley endured all the fatigues and privations of the soldier. Frew never spent a night in camp in his life, probably, and if he did it was in Sybarite fashion, with every convenience attainable.

Negley served where his services were of some use. Frew did not go beyond Hagerstown, and he differed from many of the militia, who went out on that picnic, in he did not growl at having to go beyond the State lines. The "emergency" men, of whom he was one, were called out to protect the *State*, not the nation.

The National Government was a little slow in paying these "emergency" men for their valuable services; but it did pay them, eventually, and when the time came for that, we are informed, William walked up with the rest and took his pay like a little man. What need has he of further reward?

WHAT DO WORKINGMEN THINK.

The *Commercial* has again made one of those terrific somersaults, for which it has already acquired such great renown. A few days since it boasted of preferring an English administration to American, and praised the former while it deprecated the latter. It urged the policy of throwing poor men off the jury, and placing in their stead men of wealth. It coupled the laboring man with ignorance, and sought to create the idea that all they were fit for, was to be hangers on around a Court House, trying to get on juries. That Judge Grier in more than one instance had to adjourn the United States Courts because the workingmen had got on the jury and were too ignorant to sit in any case. The whole article was fit only to emanate from the pen of demagogue. It was not sound either in argument or common sense. It was a miserable school boy effort who had been chosen to make his argument on the wrong side.

In its issue of yesterday in an article headed "Labor and Capital," it endeavors to rectify the grave error and presents to the public another effusion that if possible is lower in the scale of common sense, than the one to which we have referred. We desire to analyze this precious evidence of "reform," and hope our readers may be able to sift more wheat from the chaff than as yet we have been able to do.

The article commences as follows:

The "agues" has more than once changed us with a coalition with the Democracy. If there was anything that more particularly characterized the policy of that party, it has always been the endeavor to array labor against capital, by exciting prejudices against the rich.—*Commercial.*

The first two lines are such as we can assent to. We have so charged and do still. But what is to be said of the balance of the ostmeat. "That party." What party? The Democratic party we suppose it refers to. We all can say to this, that the Democratic party are supporting with energy the Third Party today. Not an edition of the *Post* is issued to the public but the Republican ticket is denounced and the Third Party ticket endorsed. The most bitter epithets are heaped on the GAZETTE, and smiling and graceful encomiums passed on the *Commercial*. The nominee for Congress from the Democratic party looks to the Third Party for his election. The leaders of the Third Party and the Democratic Party have been working hand in hand for weeks. We were not surprised therefore to see the article advocating that labor should bow to capital, and coupling workingmen and ignorance. What force therefore the few lines we have quoted can possibly have except to prove our frequent assertions that the *Commercial* is in its proper place among the Democracy, when it attempts to create a mollified aristocracy is we confess a little more than we can understand. The article quoted below fully explains our position on this point:

We beg to say that the obligation to service on jurors is properly a *duty* or burthen just as much as road or military service, which ought to fall, and would under a proper administration as it does in England, on those who are most able to bear it, and whose comparative ease and habits of life best fit them for its performance.

We are advised by gentlemen familiar with the courts, that even at the old rate of compensation, it was eagerly sought for as a *privilege* by laboring men, while the richer invariably excused themselves in case they happened to be drawn; so that as a consequence the jurors were so generally incompetent that the late Judge Grier was more than once obliged to dismiss and send them home.—*Commercial.*

Having, however, conclusively shown that such an effort was purely Democratic it takes another step:

It is only loafers, the hangers-on, the do-nothings, the class which as a general thing can neither read nor write, and is entirely unfitted either to weigh evidence or comprehend the charge of a Court that court the privilege of sitting as jurors.

Now we respectfully request our readers to compare these lines with those above. Laboring men are either loafers, hangers-on and do-nothings or else that astute sheet finds it has overleaped its mark and is once more trying to undo its own work. That sheet also confesses that it has been guilty of a libel on working men in its former article, and states in its present effort, that it would be "a libel on working men to say that they ever called on the managers to beg the privilege of idling away a week or two about the Court House." Why then does the *Commercial* make such a statement? It is simply a mess of hash concocted in the *Commercial's* kitchen, and nothing more. The language is plain. Under a proper administration as in England, jurors would be taken from the wealthy. The principle was, according to the first article, *sought by laboring men* SO THAT AS A CONSEQUENCE the jurors were *generally* incompetent. Now if this means anything at all, it means just what it says, and the egregious attempt to plaster it over is a complete failure. These two efforts of the *Commercial* forcibly remind us of a quaint old verse:

There was a man in our town, and he was wondrous wise,
He jumped into a bramble bush and scratched out both his eyes.
And when he saw his eyes were out, with all his might and main,
He jumped into another bush and scratched them in again.

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN FULLY ENDORSES GEN. NEGLEY AND URGES HIS RE-ELECTION BY AN OVERWHELMING MAJORITY.

The *United Presbyterian*, of this city, one of the most influential and widely circulated religious journals in the country, fully and unqualifiedly endorses the Congressional career of Gen. James S. Negley, and "commends" him "*most earnestly*" to "THE GENEROUS SUPPORT OF THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH." In a late issue of that excellent religious cotemporary the following most handsome and well deserved compliment is paid to the General. We commend its careful perusal both to our city and country readers. We quote:

Gen. James S. Negley, the popular Representative from the Pittsburgh District of Pennsylvania, has recently made two speeches in the House of Representatives, one on the reduction of the army, and the other on the Tariff Bill, which have attracted a large share of public attention, especially the latter speech, in which he ably and eloquently vindicates the interests of his State. The Washington *Chronicle* editorially refers to the General's tariff speech, and pronounces it "an able and convincing argument in favor of the protection of American industry"—one "full of solid reasoning, and supported by an array of incontestible facts." This high praise is well merited, for, although old Allegheny has always been well and ably represented by Gen. Moorhead and others, yet it is safe to say that the District was never represented by any gentleman who, in so brief a time, won more golden opinions than has Gen. Negley. He has already taken high rank as a debater among his colleagues of the House, is a leading member of several important committees, and enjoys in a high degree the confidence and esteem of his fellow-members.

Apart from his high standing as a legislator, Gen. Negley possesses all those sterling and attractive qualities which constitute the true gentleman. He is never seen in the whirl of fashionable folly in Washington, nor does his name ever appear emblazoned among those of the theatre-goers and pleasure seekers. He is a careful, prudent and estimable gentleman, who well maintains the dignity of his position, and devotes his best talents and energies to the advancement of the best interests of his constituents. The people of Allegheny county may justly feel proud of their Representative, and we trust that at the next election they will return him to the seat which he so worthily fills by an overwhelming majority.

WHO MAY VOTE?

The presence of a man's name on the Registry list is *prima facie* evidence of his right to vote, but not conclusive. He may be challenged, and must then prove his right to vote. Should his name *not* be on the Registry list his case is thus provided for in Section 4 of the Registry law of 1869:

SECTION 4. On the day of election any person whose name is not on the said list, and claiming the right to vote at said election, shall produce at least one qualified voter of the district as a witness to the residence of the claimant in the district in which he claims to be a voter, for the period of at least ten days next preceding said election, which witness shall take and subscribe a written, or partly written and partly printed, affidavit to the facts stated by him, which affidavit shall define clearly where the residence is of the person so claiming to be a voter; and the person so claiming the right to vote shall also take and subscribe a written, or partly written and partly printed, affidavit, stating, to the best of his knowledge and belief, where and when he was born; that he is a citizen of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania and of the United States; that he has resided in the commonwealth one year, or if formerly a citizen therein and has moved therefrom, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election; that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therein; that he has paid a State or county tax within two years, which was assessed at least ten days before said election; and, if a naturalized citizen, shall also state when, where and by what court he was naturalized, and shall also produce his certificate of naturalization for examination; the said affidavit shall also state when and where the tax claimed to be paid by the affiant was assessed, and when, where and to whom paid; and the tax receipt therefor shall be produced for examination, unless the affiant shall state in his affidavit that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he never received any; but if the person so claiming the right to vote shall take and subscribe an affidavit that he is a native born citizen of the United States, (or if born elsewhere, shall state that fact in his affidavit, and shall produce evidence that he has been naturalized, or that he is entitled to citizenship by reason of his father's naturalization;) and shall further state in his affidavit that he is, at the time of taking the affidavit, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years; that he has resided in the State one year and in the election district ten days next preceding such election, he shall be entitled to vote, although he shall not have paid taxes; the said affidavits of all persons making such claims, and the affidavits of the witnesses to their residence, shall be preserved by the election board, and at the close of the election they shall be enclosed with the list of voters, tally list, and other papers required by law to be filed by the return judge with the prothonotary, and shall remain on file therewith in the prothonotary's office, subject to examination, as other election papers are; if the election officers shall find that the applicant or applicants possess all the legal qualifications of voters, he or they shall be permitted to vote, and the name or names shall be added to the list of taxables by the election officers, the word "tax" being added where the claimant claims to vote on tax, and the word "age" where he claims to vote on age; the same words being added by the clerks in each case respectively, on the lists of persons voting at such election.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A MANUAL OF COMPOSITION AND RHETORIC: A Text Book for Schools and Colleges. By John S. Hart, LL. D., Principal of the New Jersey State Normal School, Author of "Hart's Grammar," etc.: Published by Eldredge & Brother, Philadelphia.

In this work we have embodied the learning and experience of one of the oldest and most respected educators in this country. Dr. Hart's practical knowledge of what is needed most for the learner, and which may be acquired in the easiest form, may be found in this work. The arrangement of the topics are simple, methodical, and though fragmentary, nevertheless form a continuous and connected treatment of the subject. The work is prepared fully up to the latest clearly ascertained results, without useless discussions on abstruse and unsolved questions. Simple as it is in form, it possesses, in character and methods, all that is desirable of a scientific character. Dr. Hart defines his work thus: 1. Rhetoric is the science which treats of discourse; 2. By discourse is meant any expression of thought by means of language; 3. Discourse may be either oral or written; 4. Rhetoric is divided into two parts —style and invention. We commend the work to students.

THE MODERN THINKER: An organ for the most advanced Speculations in Philosophy, in Science, Sociology and Religion. D. Goodman, Editor and Publisher, New York: American News Company.

This is a curious publication, and will be an enjoyable work to persons of the "broad type" of free thinkers, and to those who desire to know what "advanced thought" means. The book comprises two hundred and forty-eight pages, yellow, brown, blue, green, purple and straw colored, and printed with various colored inks, and in magazine form and cover. It is proposed to make the journal a specialty of the most advanced thought on questions, the editor says no one dares to treat them boldly. The editor belongs to the Comtean school, and he is in full sympathy with the disciples of Spencer and Mill. Among the subjects are the following: "The Positivest Problem," "The Future of Marriage," Scientific Propagation," "The Subjection of Women," "Social Reconstruction." The rest of the articles are of a similar type.

THE FEMININE SOUL. Its Nature and Attributes. With Thoughts upon Marriage, and Friendly Hints upon Feminine Duties. By Elizabeth Strutt, author of "The Book of the Fathers," etc., etc. Published by Henry H. and T. W. Carter, Boston.

This little treatise is a gem in some respects. The graceful style and high tone which runs throughout the work commends itself to the reader at the outset. The question of the relative positions of the sexes is discussed more than their equality. First the question, "Is Woman equal to Man," is briefly presented, showing that Woman is equal to Man, as a rational, responsible and immortal being. Second, "Is there any generic, intellectual or spiritual difference between Man and Woman," in which the view is taken, that there is a difference between the nature of the Masculine and of the Feminine Soul. The last argument is to show "In what does that difference consist?" This part is discussed in an able and interesting manner at great length. The author's views, however, will not please the woman rights' advocates, and may not suit others, but the work is certainly one of rare interest and worth reading.

THE PRINCIPLES OF ART: Painters, Sculptors and Engravers. Translated from the French by Mrs. S. R. Urbino. Published by Lee & Shepard, Boston.

The art of popularizing knowledge is very common in France, and some of the most valuable works of the past few years of a popular and practical character are translations from the French. This book is one of that class, and we hope the publishers will be justified in continuing the series. After a brief introductory chapter on Art, sketches of seven architects and sculptors, twenty-one painters, and two engravers, are delineated in graceful language. The history of these grand old masters is presented in an entertaining and instructive form. It is a capital work for all classes of readers and the engravings add to its interest.

BARCHESTER TOWERS. THE WARDEN. By Anthony Trollope, author of "He knew he was Right," "The Vicar of Bullhampton," etc. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

The writings of this author are among the most popular of the day. The interest awakened in Trollope's late works, "He knew he was Right," and "The Vicar of Bullhampton," attest this fact, and anything from his pen is likely to be extensively read. These novels present certain phases of clerical life, in which are developed life-like features of this class, and will likely provoke much humor in their reading. These volumes form part of the Barchester Series. The publishers have brought them out in admirable style.

BEAR AND FOREBEAR; or the Young Skipper of Lake Ucayga. By Oliver Optic. Illustrated. Published by Lee & Shepard, Boston.

Oliver Optic is famous among young people, for the admirable books he has written for their pleasure and improvement. This book is the sixth and last of the "Lake Shore Series," but is independent of the previous volumes. The object of the book is to describe the scenes of life on boats and railways, and to present the errors and mistakes youth are apt to run into, and furnish precepts and admonitions, in story form, that cannot fail to interest youth and instruct them in the right way.

TREATISE ON THE BANKRUPT LAW FOR BUSINESS MEN. By Audley W. Gazzam, Esq., Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Bankruptcy, Utica, N. Y. Published by George T. Deller, New York. For sale by James B. Dodge, 68 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

We congratulate Mr. Gazzam, our former townsman, for his successful *debut* in book-making, and especially in preparing such an admirable hand-book for everything which pertains to bankruptcy. This subject is one of great importance to all classes of business and professional men, as well as to those who are unfortunate, and require information to proceed legally. The different stages of the act are explained in straightforward, terse language, devoid the annoying technicalities that frequently burden such books. The notes and decisions are quite full, and the index will be found invaluable. The arrangement of the act itself, in the appendix, is very convenient. We hope the work will be widely circulated and the author amply remunerated for his labor.

THE HARD-SCRABBLE OF ELM ISLAND. By Rev. Elijah Kellogg. Illustrated. Published by Lee & Shepard, Boston.

This admirable series entitled, "The Elm Island Stories," has given the author, Rev. Elijah Kellogg, much popularity as a writer for young people. Those who have read the preceding volumes are acquainted with the little heroes of Elm Island, and will welcome this volume depicting their exertions, now entering upon manhood, to build a vessel which they called Hard Scrabble, and their success in her fortunate voyages. The moral tone of the book is admirable, and calculated to leave good impressions on the reader.

ZEKIEL, OR CORA GLENCOE. By Braganza. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co. Philadelphia.

This is no ordinay work simply because the author makes the burden of the novel a defense for self-constituted vengeance, for a crime of the wickedest type. Terrible as the crime of violated chastity is viewed by society, it is not safe to admit of a plea to avenge the act, except by the ministers of law. And yet these outrages are commonly punished by self-constituted avengers. The work is highly wrought, and is full of adventures in keeping with Southern life on the extreme border. The inefficiency of the law to punish this great crime, and the enormity of the offence are so graphically described, that the reader will be apt to forget the claims of the law, and sympathize with the writer.

INDIANA. By George Sand. Published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. For sale by J. W. Pittock, Pittsburgh.

However proper it may be to picture the vile system of *marriages de convenance*, which prevails in France, so unhappily illustrated in Madame Sand's own experience, it is questionable, yea undesirable, that a book of this character should have a circulation among us. As a work of literary merit, it is written with grace and eloquence, and indicates her passionate and pathetic feelings on the subject, as might be expected from one who has suffered like her, in her unhappy matrimonial experience.

ONLY A FIDDLER. A Danish Romance. By Hans Christian Andeisen. Published by Herd & Houghton, New York. For sale by J. W. Pittock, Pittsburgh.

Trifling as the title may appear, the story is one of sad and touching interest. Its simplicity of plot is one of its chief excellencies, and, indeed, is one of the crowning features of all of Andersen's writings. The plot is, in brief, Christian the Fiddler loves a beautiful girl, whose preference is given however, to a French Marquis. This leads to Christian's death. The story is depicted in the home-like, masterly style of the author, and the delicate touches, and pathos with which the leading characters are described, is true to nature and of touching sadness. The novel is thought to be one of the best of his delightful stories. It forms one of the very handsome edition of this excellent house.

MATERNITY, a popular treatise for Young Wives and Mothers. By Tullio S. Verdi, M. D., of Washington City. Published by J. H. Ford & Co., New York. For sale by H. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

Works of this character usually should be sparingly commended, at least to the general public, and yet, delicate as portions of a work may be upon "Maternity," the importance of useful knowledge to woman, of which she cannot know too much, renders it necessary for the publication of such works by proper persons. This work is free from the objections of many of this class proposing information upon these subjects. The most delicate questions are approached and presented in modest language, such as only a refined and cultivated physician would employ in reference to delicate matters. It is, in a word, a Family Manual, and treats of Pregnancy, its symptoms, its disorders and its relief; Labor and its necessities and helps; Infants and the daily care of them from the very moment of birth; Children's Diseases, their prevention and detailed medical treatment; Accidents, Poisons and their antidotes; Medicines, their preparation and administration; the Physical and Moral Training of Boys and Girls; Marriage; General Suggestions to Parents. Dr. Verdi is a distinguished homœpathic physician, and the practice recommended is of that school, but the information, outside of remedies suggested, is peculiar to no medical sect. It is a capital book and deserves a wide circulation.

The Besieged City.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News*, writing on the 29th of September, says: The siege has at last fairly begun. We are cut off from the outer world and know nothing. The letters and some of the newspapers which left London on the morning of Saturday have reached us, but after that—nothing. Paris is now fairly surrounded, and all the railways cut. The last lines cut are those by Versailles to Cherbourg, and by St. Germain to Rouen and Havre, and we now hear that Versailles and St. Germain are already turned into barracks. I will not trouble you with the news, which seems to be all important here, of small outpost affairs, even though they be announced in great capitals as victories. That is the mere routine of a siege, which you can easily imagine, and of which you will get abundant information from without.

But can you imagine that Paris on Sunday was merry as usual, with but little difference? Even the Parisians themselves seemed to be astonished at their own carelessness. They were out having their Sunday walks—pleased with a rattle, tickled with a straw—now staring into the dens in the Jardin des Plantes, now mooning about the park at Monceaux, sauntering along the quays, crowding on the Boulevards to drink and chat; here in ecstacies over a man who could sing like many birds, there enchanted with the comical doings of a pair of poodles; and everywhere men and women, and lads and lasses flirting, flirting as they flirted when Herculaneum and Pompeii were to be buried in ashes, and as doubtless, they will still flirt when the world is being enveloped in the mists of final doom, and the vials of wrath are about to be poured forth.

Yesterday, (Monday,) the most curious sign of siege was the number of foreign flags flying about Paris. I went to the British Embassy—there was the Union Jack flying over the gateway in the Faubourg St. Honore, and that there might be no mistake, there was a great blackboard put up to inform the public that this is the British Embassy. Also a similar board on the garden side, facing the Champs Elysee. And so all the embassies have their flags flying. Not only this but every foreign resident in Paris hangs out the flag of his nation. The number of flags with stars and stripes that meet one in every street gives a vivid idea of the regard in which the French capital is held by Americans. The English flags are much fewer. It is supposed that all houses covered by such flags will be respected by either belligerent. The red cross flags of the Society for the Wounded are also very frequent. If any one sets up a private ambulance in his house—that is, allots one or two beds to the wounded—he may hang out the red-cross flag. I expect in a few days to see this flag raised over the Grand Hotel, which has given up 100 of its beds for the use of the wounded.

The wounded begin to come in from the outposts; but really for the present there is more to be feared from the enemy inside Paris—that is, disaffection—than from the enemy outside. The way in which the extreme men here pitch into the Government, now in newspapers, and now in public meetings, is not encouraging. Some of them—as the *Reveil*—insist that there shall be no peace of any kind, and that the war must go on at all hazards, until victory is won. But these same people insist on a clean sweep being made of the public offices, so that the whole administrative body employed under the Empire—rank and file, as well as the heads of departments—shall give place to new men. How is government possible under such conditions? It is of the last importance that the Government should make peace, and here are a set of men who declare that they shall not make peace on any terms, who reproach Ministers bitterly for entertaining the question of peace, and yet these very men begin to cry out for an equal division of food among us, and would embarrass the Government with disturbances if anything went wrong. These are the people who are to be feared. The Government are doing their very best, but the Reds are getting louder and louder each day in their dissatisfaction; they threaten seriously to hamper the Government, and it may be that ere long Paris may regard the incoming of the Prussians as a lesser evil than their supremacy.

Who Ruined France—How the Impecunious Fleury Made his Knowledge of Horse flesh pay—From Aide-de-Camp to Embezzler.

Already a number of years ago it had become a matter of general remark in Paris, that Fleury, who, previous to the *coup d'etat* of December 2, 1851, had been an officer noted for his impecuniosity and his reckless profligacy, which had caused his family, belonging to the lesser Parisian bourgeois, to disown him, suddenly commenced spending large sums of money, far exceeding the salary which Louis Napoleon had granted him after placing him on his staff, a position which he owed to his thorough knowledge of whatever concerned horses, and as a reward for the unscrupulous service which Fleury had rendered him in the drama of the 2d of December. Henceforth he lived in high life, purchased the finest thoroughbred horses, was a heavy better at all race-courses, gave splendid parties, bought one of the most beautiful chateaux in Touraine, bought houses and lots in Paris, and became one of the largest speculators at the Bourse. It is true his promotion was rapid, owing to the favor with which the infatuated Emperor looked upon him, and owing, also, to the adroitness with which the wily parvenu flattered the vanities and weaknesses of the Empress Eugenie; but although he was successively appointed aid de-camp to the Emperor, grand master of the Emperor's stables, senator, general of the First Division, grand cross of the Legion of Honor &c., his salary for all these offices combined, until he was sent as French Embassador to the Court of St. Petersburg, never was no more that one hundred and twenty five thousand frances a year. And yet he spent millions of francs, and invested millions of francs.

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Go to JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S Drug Store, Corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets, for the finest cigars in the city. Imported and domestic of all kinds sold lower than elsewhere. Remember the place, corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.

BEAR IN MIND.

When disease has undermined the health, and physical system has become prostrated, a stimulant that will not only strengthen, but remove the cause, should be immediately resorted to. Mental distress is also a fruitful source of the breaking down of the constitution, and the ravages of this enemy to health are truly alarming. For all such maladies Hostetter's Stomach Bitters have been found unsurpassed. By acting directly upon the digestive organs, they remove the heavy, disagreeable feeling after eating, so often complained of by persons of a delicate temperament. As soon as digestion is restored, the patient finds his strength increasing, and his general health improved.

Thousands of persons certify that it may be relied on in all cases of weakness or nervous debility attendant upon sedentary habits. The generality of Bitters are so disagreeable to the taste that they are objectionable to a weak stomach. This is not the case with Hostetter's Bitters, which will be found mild and extremely pleasant. Balsamic plants, barks and roots contribute their restorative juices to render it soothing and strengthening. Its basis is the only pure stimulant which has ever been produced, containing no *fusil oil*, or any other deleterious element, the most careful and skilful chemists have analyzed the Bitters and pronounced them harmless. This is scientific testimony; but the testimony of the hundreds of thousands who have experienced the preventive and curative effects of this GREAT VEGETABLE TONIC and ALTERATIVE of modern times is still more conclusive. In Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Nervous Complaints, Chronic Complaints and general debility it is as nearly infallible as anything in this fallible world can be.

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1st. As a radiator of heat it has double the intensity.

2d. It is unquestionably the most cleanly—very little soot or ashes escaping into the room—which in the ordinary Grate, proves so detrimental to carpets and furniture.

3d. The combustion is *perfect*. There is no waste in unburnt cinders—every ounce of the fuel is so completely consumed, that nothing remains but the finest ashes.

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Hair Switches and Chignons.
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At 37 1-2 Cents,
Mens' Undershirts and Drawers.
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THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, October 6, 1870.

Loans are without perceptible change. Good borrowers experience but little difficulty in supplying their wants at reasonable rates. The general market continues prosperous to a gratifying degree. Our manufacturers report large shipments both east and west, with a renewal of orders daily, which is putting the volume of business quite beyond the bounds of years past.

Our home stock market had a dull day. The dealings were quite limited, confined chiefly to a few transactions in A. V. R. R. bonds and bank stocks at the quotations already made this week.

The New York market shows more life. Our private correspondent says: "We have had something approaching an old fashioned day, the transactions being larger and prices stronger than for some time. Governments sympathize with gold and are heavy. A sudden peace, if it dropt gold to 110, would bring Governments down with it we have no doubt." Railway stocks opened firm and active, but made no substantial advance during the day. The tone of feeling, however, favors higher prices, and an active movement upward is confidently predicted.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, October 6, 1870.

Money market easy at 6@6 per cent. Sterling dull at 9½@9¾. Gold opened at 113, touched 112¾@113⅛, and closed at 113@113⅛. Borrowing rates 3-64 to flat. Clearances $28,-000,000. Exports $30,000.

Government quiet but steady; Coupons '81, 119¾@120; 5-20s of '62, 113¾@114; do '64, 111¾@112; do '65, 111¾@112; new, 110¾@110¾; 10-40s, 109¾@110; Currency 6s, 114@115.

State securities dull; new Tennessees strong; Missouris, 93½; old Tennessees, 67¾; new Tennessees, 68; new Virginias, 62; old Virginias, 60; old North Carolinas, 39; new North Carolina 27.

The Treasury bought two million dollars of government bonds at 9-16 to-day, 75-100. The stock market was irregular and generally lower. Rock Island at one time rose to 117¾, but afterwards reacted to 117¼, and Ohio and Mississippi declined to 57¾. These were the chief features of the market. The changes in other shares were not important. The speculative feeling in railroad securities and coal shares has subsided.

Canton, 61; Cumberland Coal, 32; Western Union Telegraph, 34; Quicksilver, 35¾; Mariposa, 15; do preferred, 31¾; Adams Express, 67¾; Wells & Fargo, 71; American Exchange, 75½; Pacific Mail, 47¾; Atlantic Mail, 49¾; New York Central, 92¾; Reading, 94¾; Erie, 22¾; do preferred, 48; Harlem, 134; do preferred, 140; Michigan Central, 116; Michigan Southern, 87¾; Illinois Central, 129¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 88½; Northwestern, 69¾; do preferred, 90¾; Rock Island, 117¾; New Jersey Central, 98; Ft. Wayne, 94; do preferred, 98; Chicago & Rock Island, 113¾; Illinois, 130¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 89¾; Chicago & Alton, 93¾; do preferred, 94; Fort Wayne, 94; Terre Haute, 35; do preferred, 56; Chicago & Rock Island, 113¾; Illinois, 130¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 89¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 93¾; Burlington & Quincy, 120; Lake Shore, 94¾; Michigan Southern, 87¾; Illinois Central, 129¾; St. Joseph, 18½.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, October 6, 1870.

There is nothing particularly new in the markets; nothing at least deserving of special notice. We can report a fair consumptive demand for most of the leading commodities, and a fair volume of business in the aggregate while, in regard to values, there are no essential changes. Our markets have been remarkably clear of fluctuations during the past month or six weeks; flour has not varied 10 cts per bbl within that time; no change whatever in groceries; provisions a shade lower, particularly mess pork and lard, and the indications are that there will be a still further decline in the product in sympathy with the decline in hogs. The grocery trade, we are glad to state, continues quite active, at least nearly all the leading houses so report it, and consequently orders continue to flow in freely. There is a continuous active demand for manufactured iron and nails, and shipments south and west continue large, and a fair amount is still being shipped eastward; the mills are all in operation, many of them running double turn, and yet, we understand, that are scarcely able to keep with their orders.

APPLES—Continue dull with a supply large in excess of the demand and prices are weak and declining. We continue to quote Baldwins at $3@3 per bbl, most of the sales at $3@3.25 and $4 may be regarded as a fancy price.

ASHES—Common soda ash, 4; refined, 4½; Pearls, 6½; Pots 6½.

BAKED POWDER—Eagle K-D cans $2.75 per dozen; K-D cans $2.25; 1 D cans, $2 per dozen.

BEESWAX—Sales at 28 to 30 cents.

BUTTER—There is a moderate demand for the better grades, and we continue to quote prime at 26@28. There is scarcely any demand for the lower grades, and it is hard to sell at any price.

BEANS—Sales of prime small white (new crop) at $2 per bush.

BROOMS—Is dull but unchanged; small sales at 4@7 cts.

COAL—Sales of Anthracite at 9@9½ per ton by the car load.

CHEESE—Sales of Rockette Ball Factory at 16c, and eastern cultivated at 15@16 cts.

CHEESE—Is quiet and unchanged, 12@14 cts., the outside figure for prime Ohio Cheese.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands, in new barrels, still quoted at 27½@28; straw color, 30@31.

CURRENT—Sales Louisville Hydraulic at 60@ 62, and Colored Premier at 64@ per bbl.

DOMESTIC—Is quiet, and sold in small lots, as wanted, at about per bushel.

DRIED FRUIT—Stock in this market is not very light, and there is very little inquiry for it at present. Sales of new crop Peaches on private terms.

EGGS—The market is easier under the influence of increased receipts, but the stock is by no means large, and prices are unchanged. We continue to quote packed at 20@22, and 27 for fresh.

FLOUR—The demand continues light and entirely local while prices remain unchanged —there has not been a flour transaction this day of its per bbl during the past month. We continue quote western flour, in store, at 6@7 per bbl, the outside figure for choice (sold for cash) and Minnesota springs. Rye flour, $5.50@5 per bbl.

GRAIN—The market is quiet and devoid of a single new feature worthy of special notice. Wheat is still quoted at $1.30@1.35 for red, and $1.40@1.45 for white, notwithstanding the receipts are not large, the mills are reported as being well supplied, and getting all they want at quotations given to-day, there is scarcely any doing to establish quotations; some small sales recently at 80@ 85—farmers would not pay over 80 or 85 for it. Corn continues dull but unchanged; prime ear or shelled may be quoted at 48@50, though a round lot would hardly bring over 48 to 49 bushel. Oats reported easier, but unchanged; 35@36, buying. Barley is dull and hard to quote correctly; neighborhood spring may be quoted at 90@95. For common to good, and anything worse than this is hard to sell at any price. As we have repeatedly noted, brewers want nothing but No. 1, and there is very little of this kind offering.

GROCERIES—The grocery trade is moderately active, nearly all the leading houses being busily engaged in filling country orders, and it is probable that this branch of trade will continue good for some time to come. In regard to values, there has not been a single change since the date of our last weekly report.

COFFEE—Ordinary Rio, 20c; fair to good, 23@24c; prime, 25c; choice, 26@27; strictly choice, 28c.

SUGARS—Cubs, 12@12½; Porto Rico at 12½@ 13; New Orleans, 10@12½; Steam refined, 13; Havemeyer and Sheaffer's A Coffee, 13½; Molasses sugars, 10@10½; A Coffee, 10½@11; Extra C, 10½@11; Yellow C, 10@10½; Granulated, 14½; and Powdered 14½@ 15; New Orleans, 10@12½.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, choice; Porto Rico, 55@60; Sugar House, 40@45; Barbadoes, 50; Amber syrup, 50@55; Golden syrup, 60@65; Cuba Muscovado, 45@50; White Stoving Syrup, 35; Amber syrup, 30; Lowering, 25@30; Sugar House, 40@45; Cuba Muscovado, 45@50

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

Dr. Gilmore, the Chairman of the Committee on Speakers, can be seen at the office of the Executive Committee every afternoon at half past two o'clock. When at any other time the Doctor may be absent,Mr. C. B. Bealey, the Secretary, has agreed to attend to the duties of the Committee, at his office, directly opposite, 97 Fifth avenue.

Don't scratch a good Republican.

Vote the whole Republican ticket.

Stand by the old party that saved the nation in the time of its peril.

The Eclipse Coal Hod, recently patented will take the place of all others.

Millinery.—Beautiful Flowers and Feathers very cheap at Mrs. E. Higgins', 30 Diamond street.

The Convicts who escaped from the Penitentiary the other evening seem to have made good their escape.

Sixth Ward.—The Republican vigilance Committee of the Sixth ward will meet to-night at the Ann Street School House.

Margie Collins yesterday sent three notorious females to jail for raising a row in the Third ward the evening previous.

Millinery.—Just rec ived a new stock of fall and winter styles of Hats and Bonnets at Mrs. E. Higgins', 30 Diamond street.

Thirteenth Ward Vigilance Committee will meet to-night for the transaction of very important business. Let the Committee all come out.

Before purchasing your Coal Seattle, examine the Patent Eclipse Coal Hod, at 81 Stevenson & Co., Federal street Allegheny. Dealers are referred to advertisement.

Let no Republican Voter throw away his vote on personal grounds, and thus help the election of a Democrat who opposed the war, and now opposes the tariff.

Base Ball.—The Atlantics and Osceolas will play a match game for the championship of Western Pennsylvania, on Saturday afternoon next, at Union Park, Allegheny.

Slight Fire.—About half-past ten o'clock last night a fire broke out in the shed back of the Union Depot, and before the engines got it took-room. It was entirely consumed, but no further damage was done.

We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to attend the Grand Ball, to be given at the Lafayette Hall on Wednesday evening, Oct. 12th, by the Manager of the Company, Grey, (Captain Louis Rager). All who wish to spend a pleasant evening should attend.

We understand that Rev. L. Fairley, pastor of the First Congregational Church in Wellsville, Ohio., has arrived in the city on a visit to his family, where he will remain for a few weeks, and may be addressed at the house of his brother, 97 Beaver street, Allegheny.

Tragical Death.—Belle, eldest daughter of Mr. William Fleming, died yesterday morning, of typhoid fever, at the residence of her parents, Penn street, Thirty-first ward, Pittsburgh. Miss Fleming was a most estimable young lady, and will be mourned by a large circle of relatives and acquaintances.

Secession Colored Voters.—The colored voters of the Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first wards, will meet at Tunney's Hall, Greenback Pike, East Liberty, on Friday evening at half-past seven o'clock. Speeches will be made by Wm. Johnson, G. B. Goodwin, Chas. A. Burton, Paul Carter and others.

The many friends and acquaintances of Dr. S. S. Christy will be delighted to hear that he has consented to locate in our city. The Doctor has been one of the most successful practitioners for the last twenty years. We shall be pleased to inform our people where he can be found as soon as we learn his location in the city.

The Reformers held forth to two of the slimmest political meetings last evening in Allegheny City and at the head of Webster street, which have been held for a long time. We suppose the *Commercial* will say in its usual way, "tremendous outpouring of the people," nevertheless the reporters and the people say more. Since they have dropped the word "Reform" their former friends have left them.

We had the pleasure of attending the first lecture given by Prof. D. Mayer on the opening of the Mercantile Library Hall, on Sixth and Turner Hall, and we must say that a pleasanter evening we have not spent for a long time. The Professor has by his lecture shown the ability and experience, but that he means to conduct it in first-class style, and that those who attend his class may have no reasons for complaints.

The Way to do Good.—We were shown this day a draft on a banking house of Prussia for seventy-three Prussian thalers, which was collected from his friends by Mr. Henry Pastorius, of Germantown, and sent to this city, and will be transmitted through Mr. Mayer, Secretary to Fatherland for the blind and orphans of Germany, from the Prussian Rhine frontier. Well done Mr. Pastor, let others go and do likewise.

The People's Shaving Saloon.—The elegant new shaving saloon of No. 40 Diamond, Allegheny, is in fact the "people's shaving saloon," for it is fitted up in the most modern style and every man who patronizes it to be rich or poor, receives the attention of some of the most accomplished barbers in Allegheny. The moderate patronage it receives they cannot keep waiting, but are promptly attended to, and they are sure to receive courteous treatment and the work done in better shape than any other establishment.

The Cash Insurance Company.—The retirement some time ago of Capt. R. J. Grace, from the general agency of the above popular institution was no surprise to us, for we knew that Mr. Alexander M. King will in future discharge the responsible duties of general agent. Mr. King was a young gentleman of abilities of active business habits and belongs to a stock that does every thing well. We doubt not, the institution will prosper in the hands of the present officers in the future, even more than in the past.

In a paragraph printed yesterday we inadvertently stated the death of Mrs. Ihmsen. It should have been Mrs. Ihmsen, the wife of Mr. Ihmsen, of Birmingham, one of our oldest and best known citizens. Mr. Ihmsen was one of the pioneers in the establishment of the manufacture of glass in this city, and as early as 1825 he was a member of the firm of Whitehead, Ihmsen & Co., and from the date mentioned to the present time has been actively engaged in that branch of trade. Mr. Ihmsen was closely related to some of our prominent merchants and manufacturers of this city, and we may mention Messrs. Fred Lorenz, H. McGinley, S. McKee, Domestic Ihmsen and Chas. Ihmsen, of Cincinnati, all of whom, for good qualities, his death will be regretted by all who knew him.

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Amusements.

Opera House.—Mr. J. S. Clark, the popular comedian, is drawing large audiences at the Opera House. "The Rector" was produced last night in an excellent manner. This evening "The Heir at Law" will be presented, and as usual the famous "Timothy Toodles."

Academy.—This evening the Heath Zouaves take a benefit at the Academy of Music, on which occasion "The Fall of Sedan; or the surrender of Napoleon," will be presented, in addition to numerous other attractions.

Varieties.—The great Zanfretta and Maffitt and Bartholomew combinations at the Varieties are drawing large houses.

Aged and Indigent Women.

Let no one of our readers neglect the noble effort now making by the good hearted and benevolent ladies of these cities, but let all make common cause with the ladies and lend what help they can to aid of the purely charitable object. The Bazaar is open day and evening, many fancy and many useful articles will be found, and we feel sure that every one will buy something, whether you need it or not. Good climate and good suppers are served. Go and pay for the fun of it, if in neither of these ways, devise some other way, whereby you will help to provide for aged and indigent women a side of comfort in their declining years, can rest their weary and worn limbs, while the lamp of their life still flickers. Help the cause, dear readers, and this appeal as in the sight and in the fear of God.

Our Welsh Citizens.

We are glad to know that almost every Welshman in the county of Allegheny is sound on the questions involved in the present canvass. They fully understand the tendinde of those who under the name and cloak of Republicanism are striving by every corrupt and insidious device to destroy the existing party and thereby promote the success of the Democratic ticket. We refer our Welsh citizens to a strong editorial on Republican party control published in another column, a well edited and well printed Welsh journal published at Scranton in this State, and we feel confident that such a true perception of the great interests involved in our present contest will bring the same power to the ballot box, in a common sense manner, which is also timely and will commend itself to our Welsh readers as coming from one of themselves who is not only a Welshman by birth but one who is noted for his intelligence and zealous devotion to Republicanism as interested in the measures and policy of the Republican party.

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Twenty-first Ward Primary Reformation.

A primary election of the Republicans of the Twenty-first ward was held in the Lincoln School House on Saturday, October 1st, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Councils and ward officers, the following persons received the following votes opposite their names:

Select Council—Matthew Edwards, 224.
Common Council—Henry Kelly, 81; Wm. P. Millen, 101; A. J. Hussey, 63.
School Director—Wm. Holt, 41; William Kennedy, 6; R. J. Trevitt, 3; Hiram Powell, 2; Wm. Holt, 1; Jas. Hall, 1; Jas. Gregan, 1; Dr. Charles Hall, 1; Samuel Chadwick, 6; John T. Hall, 1.
Assessor—Thos. M. Lindsay, 69; Robt. Barton, 155.
Auditor—Wm. Holt, 97; Charles C. Hall, 1; Jas. Gregan, 1.
Judge of Election—Wm. Holt, 40; Hiram Powell, 2; R. J. Trevitt, 2; Chas. C. Hall, 66; Jas. Gregan, 1; Samuel Chadwick, 1.
Inspector of Election—Wm. Holt, 1; Hiram Powell, 1; Jas. Gregan, 1; Chas. C. Hall, 1; Samuel Chadwick, 1.
Clerks of Election—Wm. Holt, 1; Hiram Powell, 1; Jas. Gregan, 1; Chas. C. Hall, 1; Samuel Chadwick, 1.
Constable—Wm. Holt, 1; Hiram Powell, 1; Jas. Gregan, 1; Chas. C. Hall, 1; Samuel Chadwick, 1.
Supervisor—Wm. Holt, 1; Hiram Powell, 1; Jas. Gregan, 1; Chas. C. Hall, 1; Samuel Chadwick, 1.
Judge of Election—Wm. Holt, 1; Hiram Powell, 1; Jas. Gregan, 1; Chas. C. Hall